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✓ Latest release

Personal Income in Australia

Regional data on the number of income earners, amounts received, and the distribution of income

Reference period 2022-23

Released 14/11/2025

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Key statistics

During 2022-23:

- Total personal income was \$1.3 trillion.
- Median personal income was \$58,216, up 5.7% on 2021-22.
- Employee income comprised 83.1% of total personal income.

Publications based on Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED)

Personal Income in Australia (PIA), along with [Jobs in Australia \(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-work-hours/job-s-australia/latest-release\)](#) (JIA), is one of two releases containing data from the LEED. The [Jobs and Income of Employed Persons \(/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/jobs-australia\)](#) (JIEP) TableBuilder product contains more detailed data from the LEED.

Guide to labour statistics

To learn more about our different labour measures, their purpose and how to use them, see our [Guide to labour statistics \(/statistics/understanding-statistics/guide-labour-statistics\)](#). It provides summary information on labour market topics including [Earnings \(/statistics/understanding-statistics/guide-labour-statistics/earning](#)

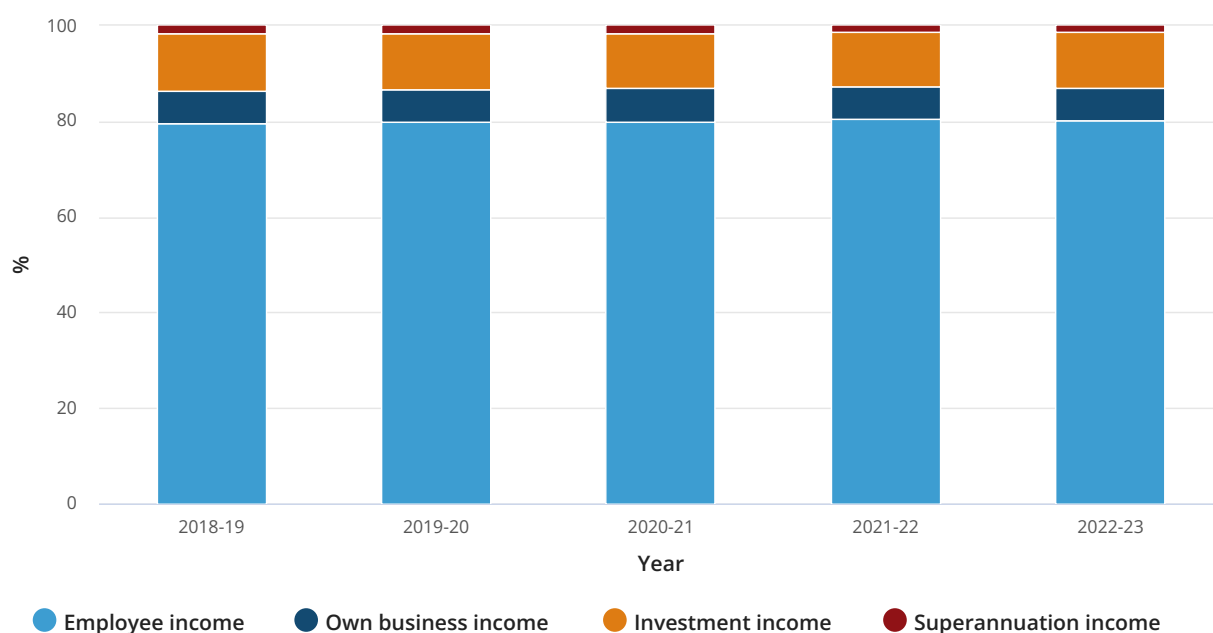
[s-guide](#)) (similar to income) data.

Sources of personal income

During 2022-23:

- For most people (79.9%), employee income was the main source of income, down slightly from 80.1% in 2021-22.
- Only 1.2% of people received superannuation income as their main source of income, down slightly from 1.3% in 2021-22.
- More people (11.8%) had investment income as the main source of income, compared with 11.3% in 2021-22.
- Less people (6.5%) had own business income as the main source of income, compared with 6.7% in 2021-22.

Income type as the main source of personal income (a)

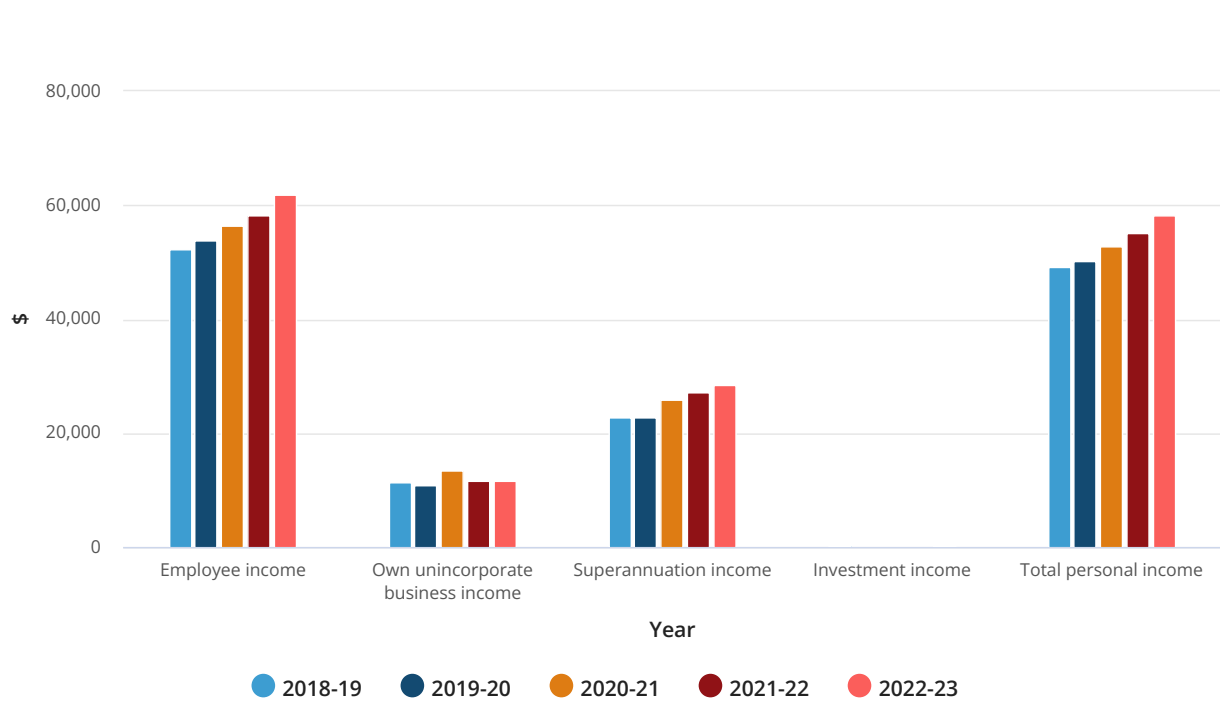


Median personal income by income type

During 2022-23:

- All median incomes of different types were higher compared with 2021-22.
- Median employee income was highest (\$61,966), followed by superannuation income (\$28,445) and own unincorporate business income (\$11,751). Median investment income was lowest (\$212).
- Median total personal income was \$58,216, compared with \$55,062 in 2021-22.

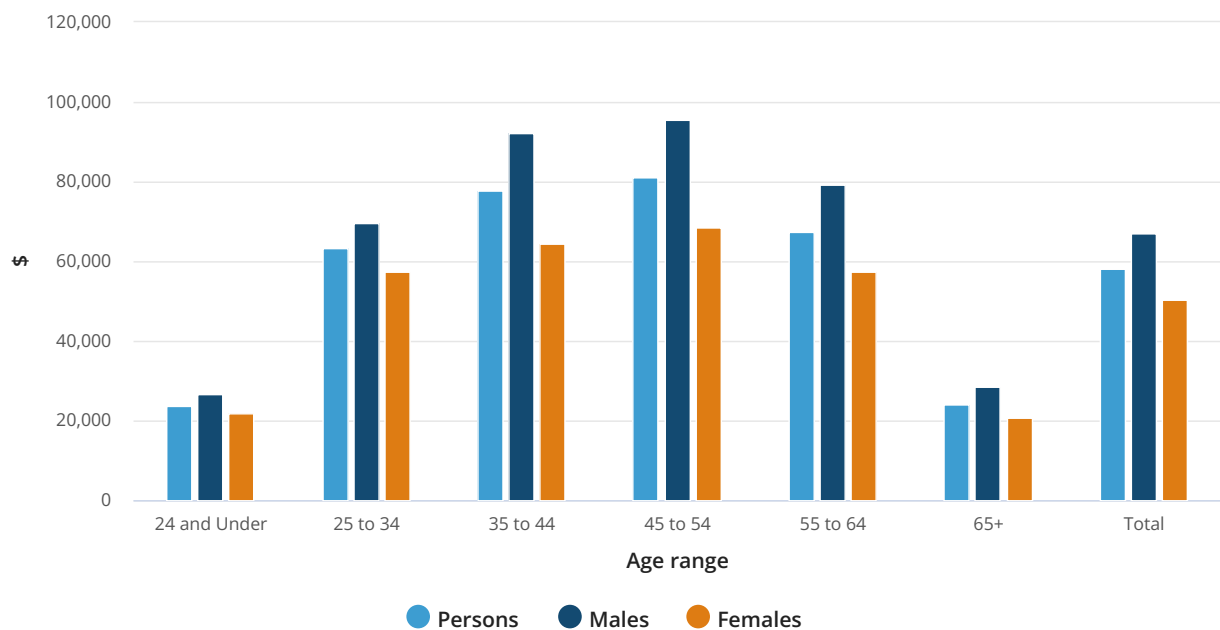
Median income by income type



Personal income by age and sex

- Earners aged 45-54 years had the highest median total income (\$80,926), followed by earners aged 35-44 years (\$77,912).
- Young people (aged 24 years and under) had the lowest median total income (\$23,840).
- Males had higher median income in every age group.

Median total income by age and sex, 2022-23



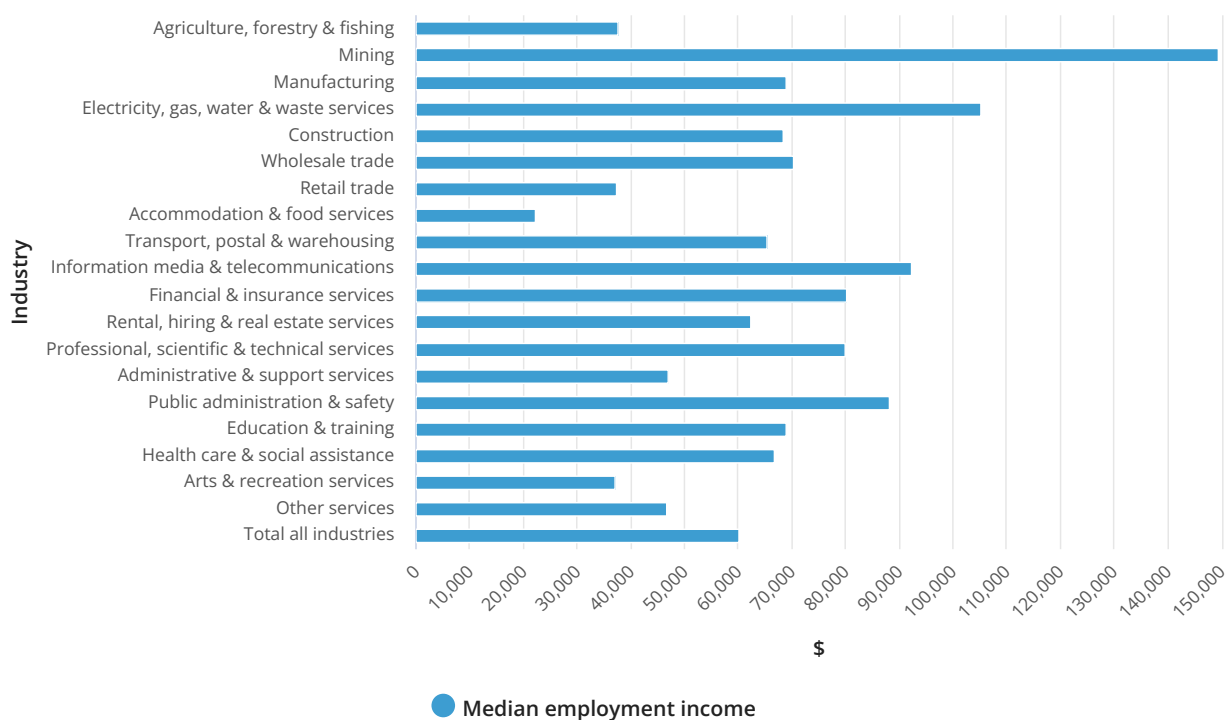
Income of employed persons

Employment income by industry of main job

Median employment income varied significantly across industries in 2022-23.

- Mining had the highest median employment income (\$149,362), followed by Electricity, gas, water & waste services (\$105,158).
- Accommodation & food services had the lowest median employment income (\$22,270).

Median employment income by industry of main job, 2022-23

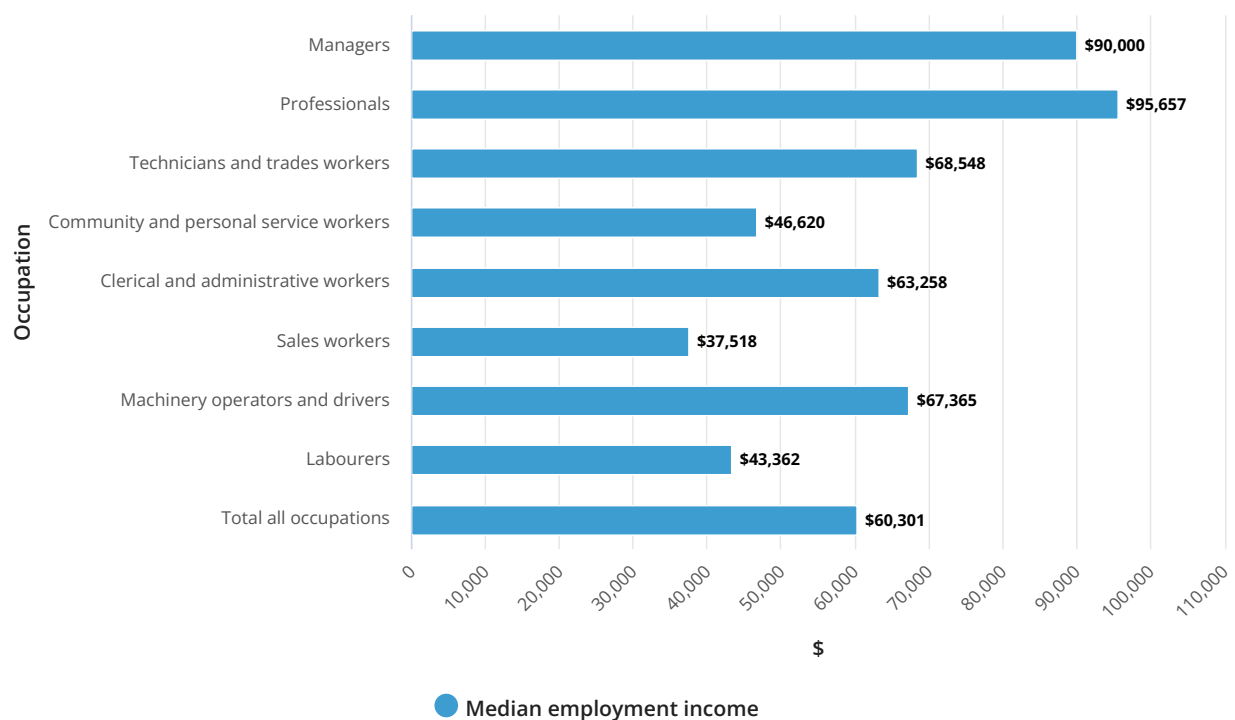


Employment income by occupation

Median employment income differed sharply across occupations in 2022-23.

- Professionals had the highest median employment income (\$95,657), followed by Managers (\$90,000).
- Sales workers had the lowest median employment income (\$37,518).

Median employment income by occupation (a), 2022-23



Note: (a) Occupation of main job reported by employed persons

State and territory

- The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest median total income (\$75,643) and Tasmania the lowest (\$53,479).
- Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate since 2018-19 (19.9%), and the Northern Territory the slowest (15.9%).
- Of all the states and territories, the top 1% of earners received the greatest share of the state's total personal income in New South Wales (11.2%).

Distribution indicators for total personal income

	Median total income	Median total income growth rate			Income Share		
		2022-23	Last year	Since 2018-19	Top 1% earners	Top 5% earners	Top 10% earners
Australia	\$58,216		5.7%	18.6%	9.9%	22.8%	34.0%
New South Wales	\$58,909		6.9%	19.0%	11.2%	24.6%	35.8%
Victoria	\$57,907		5.8%	18.7%	9.8%	22.7%	33.9%
Queensland	\$56,708		4.9%	18.4%	8.4%	20.9%	32.2%
South Australia	\$55,782		4.6%	16.4%	8.1%	20.5%	31.4%
Western Australia	\$62,207		4.7%	19.9%	10.4%	22.9%	34.0%
Tasmania	\$53,479		5.6%	18.8%	7.5%	19.5%	30.3%
Northern Territory	\$66,831		2.3%	15.9%	7.1%	18.2%	28.6%
Australian Capital Territory	\$75,643		4.9%	16.5%	7.0%	18.9%	29.4%

Regional areas

Change in total income earners in Local Government Areas (LGAs)

Source

[Personal Income in Australia 2022-23: LGA \(2023\) geospatial web service](#)

The map shows that the top five LGAs (a) with the highest growth rate of total income earners between 2021-22 and 2022-23 were:

- East Arnhem in Northern Territory (88.1%)
- Exmouth in Western Australia (21.6%)
- Wentworth in New South Wales (20.1%)
- MacDonnell in Northern Territory (18.4%)
- Melbourne in Victoria (17.5%).

The top five LGAs (a) with the highest median total income in 2022-23 were:

- Ashburton in Western Australia (\$112,881)
- Roxby Downs in South Australia (\$106,845)
- Weipa in Queensland (\$96,818)
- Port Hedland in Western Australia (\$92,947)
- Karratha in Western Australia (\$92,657).

(a) Excluding LGAs with less than 1,000 earners.

Change in total income earners in Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s)

Source

[Personal Income in Australia 2022-23: SA2 \(2021\) geospatial web service](#)

The map shows that the top five SA2s (a) with the highest growth rate of total income earners between 2021-22 and 2022-23 were:

- East Arnhem in Northern Territory (110.3%)
- Taylor in Queensland (65.7%)
- Strathnairn in Australian Capital Authority (50.7%)
- Wentworth in New South Wales (20.1%)
- Tarneit - North in Northern Territory (37.6%).

The top five SA2s with the highest median total income in 2022-23 were:

- Ashburton in Western Australia (\$112,881)
- Roxby Downs in South Australia (\$106,845)
- Barton in Australian Capital Authority (\$106,019)
- Port Hedland in Western Australia (\$102,372)
- Kingston in Australian Capital Authority (\$100,871).

(a) Excluding SA2s with less than 1,000 earners.

Regional income inequality

The Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) provides the most comprehensive source of information for calculating Gini coefficients and measuring income inequality. The most recent estimates for 2019-20 are published in [Household Income and Wealth, Australia \(/statistics/economy/finance/household-income-and-wealth-australia/latest-release\)](#). While Gini coefficients from Personal Income in Australia are calculated from gross personal income and are subject to under-coverage of certain income groups, they are derived from more recent data that reflects the economic impacts following COVID-19. They provide insights for lower geographic levels as well as Australia, State and Territory, and Greater Capital City Statistical Area levels. Results from the SIH 2025-26 are expected to be published from mid-2027. For more information about Gini coefficients, see the [Methodology \(/methodologies/personal-income-australia-methodology/2022-23\)](#).

The Gini coefficient is a summary indicator, usually between 0 and 1 that indicates the degree of inequality among total incomes within a region. A value of 0 indicates that all earners reported the same amount of income in that region. Higher values represent relatively higher levels of income inequality. The income data reported in this release is market income and therefore can be negative. This is mainly due to losses for Owner Managers of Unincorporated Enterprises (OMUEs). For areas with large numbers of OMUEs reporting negative incomes, the Gini coefficients can exceed 1. The following Gini coefficients are for areas with 1,000 or more earners living within them and excludes the Australian Capital Territory, which does not have local government areas.

In 2022-23, the following Local Government Areas had the lowest income inequality (the lowest Gini coefficients) in their respective State/Territory:

- Weipa in Queensland (0.372)
- Roxby Downs in South Australia (0.382)
- Palmerston in Northern Territory (0.383)

The highest income inequality (the highest Gini coefficients) in their respective State/Territory was:

- Cottesloe in Western Australia (0.888)
- Walgett in New South Wales (0.755)
- Flinders in Queensland (0.632)

Local government areas with the lowest Gini coefficients for each State and Territory, 2022-23

LGA	State/Territory	Gini coefficient	Proportion of high earners (top quartile)(a)	Income share received by top 10% of earners	Median income	Mean income
Campbelltown	New South Wales	0.418	20.3%	26.1%	\$58,570	\$64,215
Melton	Victoria	0.420	21.5%	26.7%	\$58,861	\$66,253
Weipa	Queensland	0.372	48.9%	23.1%	\$96,818	\$98,540
Roxby Downs	South Australia	0.382	53.5%	23.9%	\$106,845	\$112,675
Ashburton	Western Australia	0.396	54.4%	22.5%	\$112,881	\$111,798
Brighton	Tasmania	0.394	14.9%	24.9%	\$55,475	\$58,909
Palmerston	Northern Territory	0.383	30.1%	24.8%	\$73,312	\$78,675
Unincorporated ACT (b)	Australian Capital Territory	0.433	34.4%	29.4%	\$75,643	\$87,959

a. Proportion of earners in each LGA whose income is in the range of the top quartile, as calculated at the national level.

b. The Australian Capital Territory has no separate local governments.

Local government areas with the highest Gini coefficients for each State and Territory, 2022-23

LGA	State/Territory	Gini coefficient	Proportion of high earners (top quartile)(a)	Income share received by top 10% of earners	Median income	Mean income
Walgett	New South Wales	0.755	16.2%	45.0%	\$43,197	\$54,829
Queenscliffe	Victoria	0.604	26.0%	44.2%	\$49,539	\$81,394
Flinders	Queensland	0.658	22.7%	37.0%	\$56,165	\$65,192
Walkerville	South Australia	0.595	34.8%	45.7%	\$67,816	\$116,135
Cottesloe	Western Australia	0.888	44.6%	84.2%	\$83,861	\$491,516
Break O'Day	Tasmania	0.535	11.2%	34.3%	\$34,454	\$46,294
East Arnhem	Northern Territory	0.590	8.8%	38.2%	\$17,471	\$32,726
Unincorporated ACT (b)	Australian Capital Territory	0.433	34.4%	29.4%	\$75,643	\$87,959

a. Proportion of earners in each LGA whose income is in the range of the top quartile, as calculated at the national level.

b. The Australian Capital Territory has no separate local governments.

Migrants

In this release, 'migrants' refers to temporary visa holders, or permanent migrants who arrived in Australia since 1 January 2000. Refer to the [Methodology \(/methodologies/personal-income-australia-methodology/2022-23\)](/methodologies/personal-income-australia-methodology/2022-23) for more information.

In 2022-23, 4.4 million migrants generated \$324.7 billion in total personal income.

Most migrant taxpayers were permanent migrants (63.8% or 2.8 million people) generating \$231.3 billion (71.2% of total migrant personal income).

By permanent visa stream:

- \$153.4 billion (47.2%) was reported by skilled migrants (1.6 million people)
- \$53.1 billion (16.3%) was reported by family migrants (808,400 people)
- \$16.3 billion (5.0%) was reported by other permanent migrants (203,300 people)
- \$8.6 billion (2.6%) was reported by humanitarian migrants (170,200 people).

Over one-third of migrants (35% or 1.5 million people) were temporary visa holders generating \$88.0 billion (27.1% of total migrant personal income).

Total income by visa group, 2022-23

Visa group	Earners (persons)	Total income (\$)
Permanent visas		
Permanent skilled	1,622,700	153,350,988,300
Family	808,400	53,079,468,700
Humanitarian	170,200	8,567,765,900
Permanent other	203,300	16,320,089,700
Total permanent	2,804,500	231,318,312,600
Temporary visas		
Temporary skilled	90,000	8,497,484,300
Student	349,500	10,415,597,900
Temporary graduate	164,900	8,681,242,400
Working holiday maker	83,800	2,607,563,000
Temporary other	154,700	7,497,586,500
Bridging visas	151,500	8,498,607,900
NZ citizen (subclass 444)	543,000	41,847,214,300
Total temporary	1,537,500	88,045,296,200
Total(a)	4,398,500	324,671,153,600

a. Includes former visa holders who attained Australia citizenship, but their most recent visa could not be determined. Refer to the 'Australian citizen' group in the [methodology page \(/methodologies/personal-income-australia-methodology/2022-23\)](/methodologies/personal-income-australia-methodology/2022-23).

Across all visa groups, employee income was the main source of income in 2022-23.

For permanent migrants, of their total personal income:

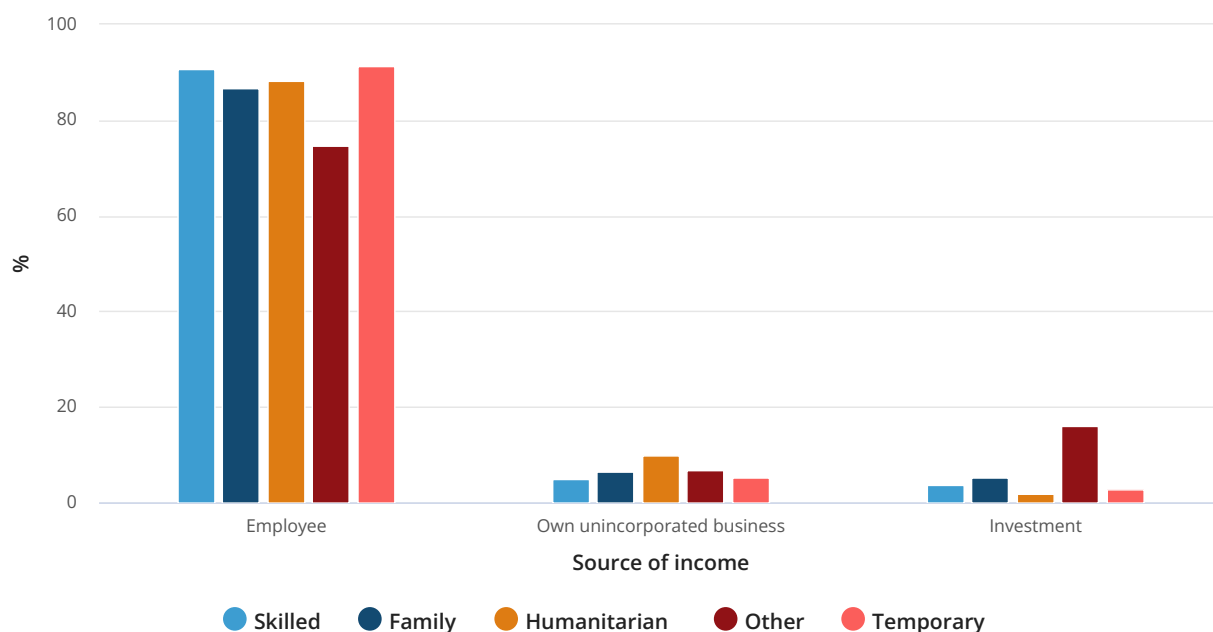
- skilled migrants had the highest proportion of employee income (90.8%)
- humanitarian migrants had the highest proportion of own unincorporated business income (9.8%)

- other permanent migrants had the highest proportion of investment income (15.9%).

For temporary visa holders, of their total personal income:

- 91.3% was employee income
- 5.3% was own unincorporated business income
- 2.9% was investment income.

Graph 3: Sources of personal income by visa group, 2022-23



Note: These percentages do not add to 100 as total income also includes superannuation and annuities income and other income.

Data downloads

Table 1 - Total income, earners and summary statistics by geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

[Download XLSX](#)

[803.34 KB]

(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/2022-23/Table%201%20-%20Total%20income%2C%20earners%20and%20summary%20statistics%20by%20geography%2C%202018-19%20to%202022-23.xlsx)

Table 2 - Total income, earners and summary statistics by age group, sex and geography, 2021-22 to 2022-23

[Download XLSX](#)

[692.27 KB]

(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/2022-23/Table%202%20-%20Total%20income%2C%20earners%20and%20summary%20statistics%20by%20age%20group%2C%20sex%20and%20geography%2C%202021-22%20to%202022-23.xlsx)

Table 3 - Total income distribution by geography, 2022-23

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[532.22 KB]

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Table 4 - Employment income, earners and summary statistics by industry and occupation of main job, 2021-22 to 2022-23

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[34.77 KB]

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Table 5 - Employee income, earners and summary statistics by geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[902.33 KB]

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Table 6 - Employee income, earners and summary statistics by age group, sex and geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[1.22 MB]

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Table 7 - Investment income, earners and summary statistics by geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[860.33 KB]

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Table 8 - Own unincorporated business income, earners and summary statistics by geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[875.65 KB]

(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/2022-23/Table%208%20-%20Own%20unincorporated%20business%20income%2C%20earners%20and%20summary%20statistics%20by%20geography%2C%202018-19%20to%202022-23.xlsx)

Table 9 - Superannuation income, earners and summary statistics by geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[850.93 KB]

(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/2022-23/Table%209%20-%20Superannuation%20income%2C%20earners%20and%20summary%20statistics%20by%20geography%2C%202018-19%20to%202022-23.xlsx)

Table 10 - Summary statistics by Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[74.21 KB]

(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/2022-23/Table%2010%20-%20Summary%20statistics%20by%20Greater%20Capital%20City%20Statistical%20Areas%2C%202018-19%20to%202022-23.xlsx)

Table 11 - Migrants, Total income by arrival group, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[1.46 MB]

(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/2022-23/Table%2011%20-%20Migrants%2C%20Total%20income%20by%20arrival%20group%2C%202018-19%20to%202022-23.xlsx)

Table 12 - Migrants, Employee income by arrival group, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[1.47 MB]

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Table 13 - Migrants, Investment income by arrival group, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[1.3 MB]

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Table 14 - Migrants, Own unincorporated business income, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[1.37 MB]

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All data cubes

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(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/2022-23/All%20datacubes.zip)

Previous catalogue number

This release previously used catalogue number 6524.0.55.002.

Post-release changes

16 January 2026

Corrections have been made to a small number of SA2 codes in Table 3 (table 3.4). No data in this table is affected.

Methodology

[Personal Income in Australia methodology, 2022-23 \(/methodologies/personal-income-australia-methodology/2022-23\)](#)